

New Records of Two Korean Species of the Spider Families Mimetidae and Thomisidae (Araneae) from Japan¹⁾

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小野展嗣²⁾：センショウグモ科およびカニグモ科（クモ目）
の韓国産 2 種の日本からの記録¹⁾

Abstract Two species of spiders of the families Mimetidae and Thomisidae originally described from Korea are newly recorded from Japan, that is, *Ero koreana* PAIK, 1967, and *Oxyptila nongae* PAIK, 1974. The discovery of the former species at Yokohama is probably caused by cargo transportation, while the records of the latter species widely spread in Honshu depend on the natural distribution.

In the present paper two species of spiders of the families Mimetidae and Thomisidae will be reported, that is, *Ero koreana* PAIK, 1967, and *Oxyptila nongae* PAIK, 1974. Both the species were originally described from Korea and known also from China up to the present.

A female of *Ero koreana* was collected in the urban area at Yokohama, namely, at the same place where *Latrodectus geometricus* C. L. KOCH, 1841, was recently discovered in Japan for the first time (ONO, 1995). During an research on *Latrodectus* spiders made by the Ministry of Health and Welfare in May 1996 Dr. H. KURAHASHI, the National Institute of Health, collected the strange spider at the urban park adjoining the container wharf of the port and entrusted the identification to me. The mimetid spider was newly recorded from Japan, though it was apparently introduced to the city with cargo transfer. From the other five known species of the genus *Ero* of Japan, *E. cambridgei* KULCZYŃSKI, 1911, *E. foliata* L. KOCH, 1878, *E. furcata* (VILLERS, 1789), *E. japonica* BÖENBERG et STRAND, 1906, and *E. kompirensis* STRAND, 1918, the new member differs by the shape of opisthosoma oval and without protuberances.

On the other hand, the specimens of *Oxyptila nongae* were obtained from Yamagata, Tottori and Yamaguchi Prefectures, Honshu, mainly by the bait trapping. These records indicate that the spiders of the species are naturally distributed in the areas opposite to the Japan Sea. There is a close relation between Japan and Korea in zoogeography of the thomisid spiders; 24 of 53 known species of the Japanese Thomisidae are common to the Japanese and Korean faunae (ONO, 1988). Five species of the

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genus *Oxyptila* were recorded from Japan: *O. nipponica* ONO, 1985, *O. matsumotoi* ONO, 1988, *O. sincera* KULCZYŃSKI, 1926, *O. trux* (BLACKWALL, 1846) and *O. sackhalinensis* ONO, LOGUNOV et MARUSIK, 1990 (ONO, 1988, 1992). However, none of these was recorded from Korea up to the present.

All the materials examined in this paper are preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum, Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Hiromu KURAHASHI, Tokyo, Dr. Hozumi TANAKA, Osaka, Mr. Kouichi NOJIMA, Okayama, and Mr. Keiichi MASHIBARA, Yamaguchi, for their offering invaluable specimens.

Family Mimetidae

Ero koreana PAIK, 1967

(Figs. 1-5)

Ero koreana PAIK, 1967, p. 188, figs. 12-15 (holotype ♀ from Mt. Palgong (ca 20 km NE of Taegu), Korea, 23-VIII-1962, K. Y. PAIK leg., paratypes: 1 ♀, 1 subadult ♂, 10-VIII-1964, Jejoo City, Korea, T. K. KHO leg., in the collection of Kyungpook National University, not examined); 1974,

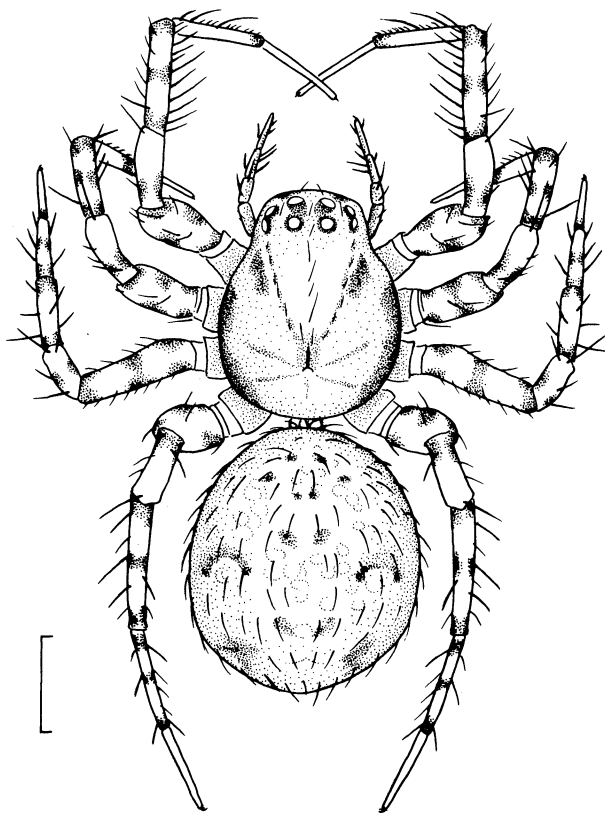
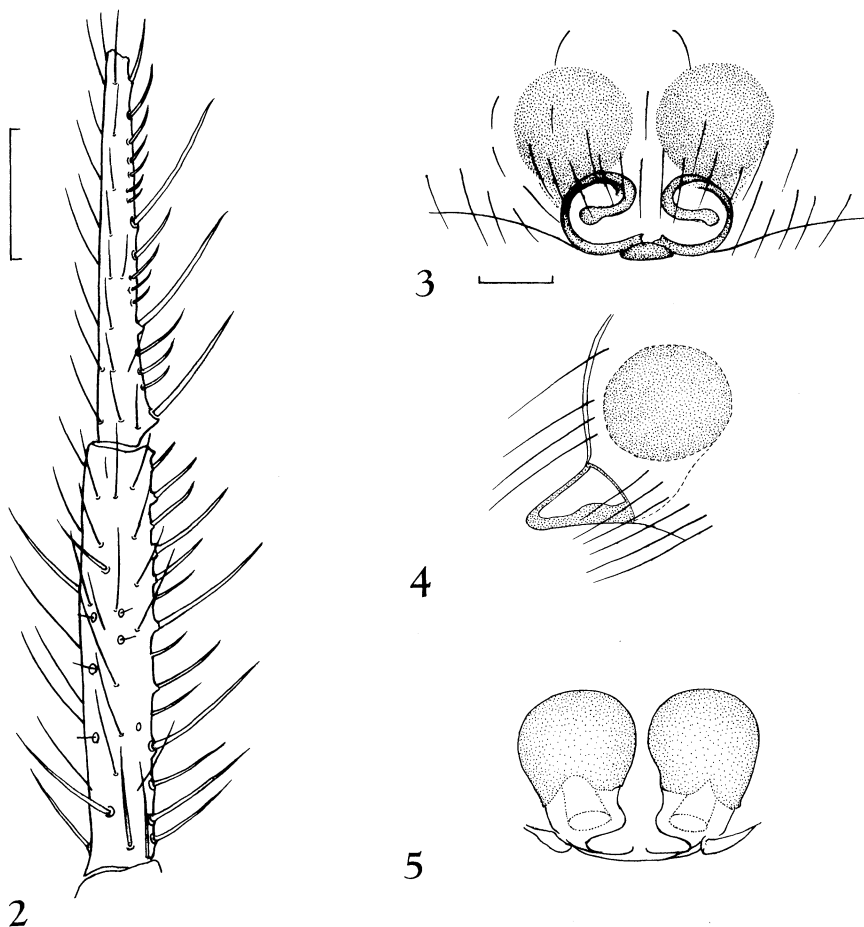


Fig. 1. *Ero koreana* PAIK, 1967, female from Japan. (Scale: 1 mm.)



Figs. 2-5. *Ero koreana* PAIK, 1967, female from Japan. — 2, Tibia and metatarsus of leg I, dorsal view; 3, epigynum, ventral view; 4, epigynum, lateral view; 5, genitalia, dorsal view. (Scales : 2, 0.5 mm; 3-5, 0.1 mm.)

p. 189, figs. 12-15; 1978, p.286, text fig. 124 (1-4), pl. 22, fig. 57. — Wang, 1990, p. 36, figs. I (1-4).

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Honmoku-futô, Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, 18-V-1996, H. KURAHASHI leg. (NSMT-Ar 3375).

Notes. Measurements based on the Japanese specimen: Body length 5.33 mm; prosoma length 2.48 mm, width 1.89 mm; opisthosoma length 2.81 mm, width 2.30 mm. Prosoma light yellowish brown with blackish brown markings, opisthosoma whitish yellow with indistinct black spots, covered with long hairs, protuberances absent (Fig. 1). Condition of spines on metatarsus and tibia of the first leg is shown in Fig. 2. A slight difference is recognized in the shape of copulatory organ between the present material and the original figure. Comparison between Korean and Japanese specimens

may be necessary.

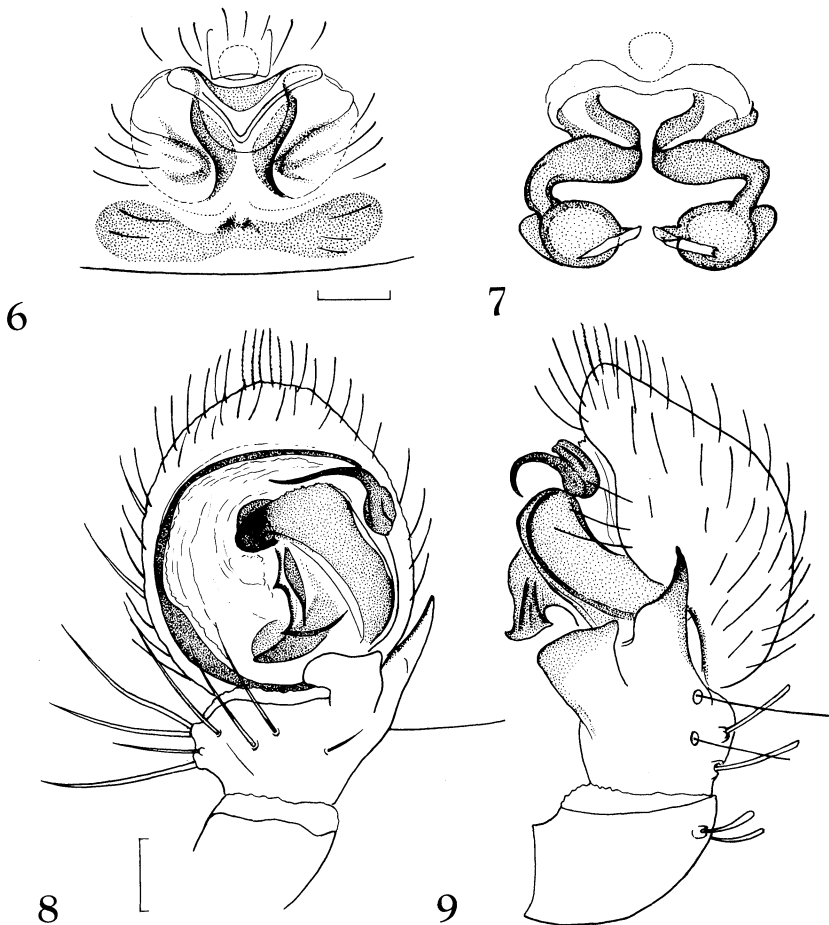
Distribution. Japan (Yokohama), Korea, China (Hunan Province; WANG, 1990).

Family Thomisidae

Oxyptila nongae PAIK, 1974

(Figs. 6-9)

Oxyptila nongae PAIK, 1974a, p. 123, figs. 2, 9-13, 23 (holotype ♀ from Jinjoo, Korea, 22-VII-1964, K. Y. PAIK leg., paratypes: 1 ♀ from Yeung-deuk, 19-III-1955, Y. K. KIM leg., 1 ♀ 3 ♂ (16-VI-1971) and 1 ♂ (23-VI-1971) from Taegu, J. S. KIM leg., 1 ♀ from Joreung, 4-VIII-1962, J. NAMKUNG leg., 1 juv. ♀ from Mt. Ote, 6-VIII-1964, K. Y. PAIK leg., 17 ♀, same data as for the holotype, all



Figs. 6-9. *Oxyptila nongae* PAIK, 1974. — 6, Epigynum, ventral view; 7, female genitalia, dorsal view; 8, male palp, ventral view; 9, male palp, retrolateral view. (Scales: 0.1 mm.)

in the collection of the Department of Zoology, Kyungpook National University, Taegu, not examined); 1974b, p. 434, figs. 2, 9-13, 23.—TANG & SONG, 1988, p. 14, fig. 2 (M-N).

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Ryôu-chô, Sakata-shi, Yamagata Pref., Japan, 25-26-VII-1995, Coll. H. TANAKA (NSMT-Ar 3376); 1 ♀, Tobishima, Sakata-shi, Yamagata Pref., 25-26-VII-1995, Coll. H. TANAKA (NSMT-Ar 3377); 1 ♂, Kuzumo, Yonago-shi, Tottori Pref., 18-VI-1992, K. NOJIMA leg. (NSMT-Ar 3378); 1 ♀, Aokage, Shûh-chô, Mine-gun, Yamaguchi Pref., 13-VIII-1994, K. MASHIBARA leg. (NSMT-Ar 3379).

Notes. Measurements based on the Japanese specimens: Body length ♀ 3.33-3.85 mm, ♂ 3.10-3.33 mm; prosoma length ♀ 1.52-1.74 mm, ♂ 1.52-1.94 mm, width ♀ 1.56-1.74 mm, ♂ 1.52-1.59 mm; opisthosoma length ♀ 1.93-2.22 mm, ♂ 1.48-1.70 mm, width ♀ 2.22-2.59 mm, ♂ 1.63-1.78 mm. Prosoma reddish or dark brown, femora of legs proximally yellow, distally blackish brown, other segments of legs brown; opisthosoma covered with spatulate hairs, grey or dark brown with a black transverse stripe (in males indistinct). This species resembles *Oxyptila matsumotoi* ONO, 1988, also distributed in Honshu, but can be distinguished from the latter by the structure of male palp and female genitalia.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu), Korea, China (Liaoning Province, TANG & SONG, 1988).

摘 要

センシウグモ科の *Ero koreana* PAIK, 1967 (マルセンシウグモ, 新称) およびカニグモ科の *Oxyptila nongae* PAIK, 1974 (クロスジオチバカニグモ, 新称) を日本から新たに記録した。両種とも韓国から記載されたのち中国でも発見されている。クロスジオチバカニグモは日本海側の山形県から山口県にかけての広い範囲から得られ、自然分布と考えられるのに対し、マルセンシウグモは横浜市の、先頃ハイロゴケグモが発見された貿易港に隣接する人工の公園で採集されたもので、人為的に移入された可能性がある。

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